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METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English service every Sabbath at 12 noon. Sunday School at 11 a.m. Holy Communion every Sabbath at 12 noon. Portuguese service every Sabbath at 11 a.m. Work at 11 a.m. Preaching at 7:30 p.m. Wednesday Sing Service at 7 p.m. Prayer meeting and Bible study at 7:30 p.m. Messages for the Pastor may be left at Rua Ajuda 26, or Rua Conde de Barreiros 75.

M. DICKIN, Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: On the Church premises.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 26, Rua de São Paulo. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and every Thursday at 7 p.m.

F. E. SOREN, Pastor.

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PETROPOLIS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Avemaria Marcial Deodoro, No. 9, English service at 4 p.m., Sundays. Portuguese services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m., Sundays. 7:30 p.m. Wednesdays. Sunday School at 11 a.m.

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RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—During the year 1900 there were 4,000 tons of borax exported from Salta, northern Argentina.

—An Asuncion (Paraguay) telegram of the 1st reports a torrential rainstorm there, which caused extensive damages.

—President Roca reassumed the presidency of Argentina on the 27th inst. His first act was to appoint Col. Onofre Bastero minister of marine, in place of Admiral Rivadavia, deceased.

—It is not only here that the remittances of dried beef for the Brazilian markets have been suspended, but the Oriental slayer Don Enrique Veloso intends to send no more of that product to Brazil during this month.—*R. A. Herold*, Feb. 15.

—The slenders of the province have completely suspended all purchases of cattle and slaughtering in consequence of the high state of the Brazilian markets. Telegrams having been received from the consignees of jerked beef that it is impossible to receive the consignments as no sales can be made.—*Southern Cross*, Feb. 15.

—A communication from Tucuman informs us that the present state of the sugar plantations is excellent. The last rains have favored considerably the growth of the sugar canes and there are some canes on which are as many as six pipes. It is certain that the present year's crop will be twice as much as that of last year.—*R. A. Herold*.

—House rents have declined somewhat, but they must come down still more, simply because they are higher than can be paid for any great length of time. We know of no mill or hats which have stood unremained for more than a year because the owner held on for former high rents which no one would pay, and he has to pocket the loss and kick himself for his stubbornness in refusing several good offers.—*R. A. Herold*.—[We have some local foibles of that description here in Rio de Janeiro as well.]

—A Lima telegram says that a proposal has been received from the Argentine government for the construction of a telegraph line from Argentina across Bolivia and Peru to Brazil, where it will connect with a line to Central America and the United States. This, the Argentines think, will liberate South American nations from their dependence upon the English and French cables on both coasts. Of course, no one has thought of the difficulties of maintaining a land line across such an extent of wild, uninhabited country.

—The Uruguayan customs officials have delivered the following return of customs receipts for the last seven years, cents omitted:

	Imports	Exports	Total
1894...	\$8,836 63	\$1,439,595	\$10,276,234
1895...	\$9,062,355	\$1,598,159	\$10,660,515
1896...	\$8,796,810	\$1,507,626	\$10,301,436
1897...	\$7,174,719	\$1,410,383	\$8,585,102
1898...	\$8,566,695	\$1,306,282	\$9,872,977
1899...	\$8,677,266	\$1,327,159	\$10,004,125
1900....	\$8,314,471	\$1,118,797	\$9,433,268

—The "invasion" mentioned in our last turned out to have been a very contemptible affair. The scene of the exploit was the Paseo do Chaparo, dept. of Soriano, nearly on the boundary of Colonia, and one of the points where the river Uruguay is least wide. The invading fleet consisted of two launches containing 15 to 20 men each. Perceived by a police patrol of four men, they were challenged, but made no reply, continuing to approach the shore. The police then fired their carbines. The men in the launch fled in return and one of the police was wounded by a bullet in the neck and some buck shot. The invaders then returned to the Argentine coast, whence they had come. This, we should say, happened about 10:30 on Thursday evening. The nearest authorities were given the alarm, and further police detachments were turned out, but nothing more occurred. It is not certain yet whether the invaders were revolutionists, or merely one of the gangs of bandits and cattle raiders that occasionally infest the district. Anyhow, an invasion that is repulsed by four policemen cannot be taken seriously, and the affair may be dismissed without further notice.—*Montevideo Times*, Feb. 22.

—A tragic deed is reported from the city of Cordoba. Aurelia Ambrosio, a young lady recently married, killed a man named Botinelli in defence of her honor. At 11 p.m. on Sunday night Aurelia, who had just gone to bed and left the lamp lighted, heard a knock at the street door. Knocking her husband, whom she was expecting, had returned, she immediately opened the door and went back to her room. On reaching her bed, however, she heard a strange voice saying: "Do not be frightened, Señora," and Botinelli entered the room. The lady who was surprised at this uninvited intrusion, asked what was his business, and why he entered her room at that late hour. Botinelli then declared his passion and told her again not to be afraid, that her husband was in the confederacy playing billiards. The young woman very much shocked and alarmed ordered the milician to retire, and on his refusing to do so she took her husband's revolver and fired, wounding him slightly. Nothing daunted Botinelli advanced to the bed, and Aurelia as a last resource again fired, this time with deadly aim, shooting her assailant through the heart.—*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires, Feb. 15.

—Mr. Juan Aruño has published an interesting account of his recent trip to the Chaco from whence he has recently returned. The object of his expedition was to examine the capabilities of that enormous tract of country as a stock-raising district. Sr. Aruño started north from Tucumán to the "Estancias Unidas del Chaco Cia." at San Luis, which is about 35 leagues from Fortín Tucumán, from there to Tarija in the district of Campo del Cielo, and from there returned to Tucumán. The camp, notwithstanding that it had not rained for three months, was in splendid condition, in fact evidently accounted for by the very heavy dews common in the district.

"Pasto colorado," graminea, and a sort of wild bean that makes an excellent feed, were the chief constituents of the pasture. The cattle, as was to be expected, were very fat, and exceedingly well developed, comparing most favourably with the stock of the same class in the Pampas and Buenos Aires. Water was plentiful and good, never being more than 25 feet down. Any quantity of timber, piemont, tunubí, and quebracho colorado, etc., was to be had. Mr. Aruño estimates that these cattle would carry 1,000 head of cattle to the steppes, an average of 10 miles per day, and 1,000 sheep, goats, and Southdown sheep do well.—*Southern Cross*.

UNIVERSAL PEACE.

We are glad to see that there are still some great churchmen who have courage to withstand and condemn the passion for military gain and glory which is now sweeping over the world. Unhappily they are not numerous, nor are their voices frequently heard, and it is therefore all the more noteworthy to find the highest prelate of the Roman Catholic church in the United States taking so unequivocal a position against imperialism and militarism. A New York letter of 19th January from the *Morning Leader's* correspondent says:—

A sermon by Cardinal Gibbons, warning the people of America lest they become intoxicated with the wine of imperialism and opposing the formation of a large standing army, has caused a considerable impression throughout the country.

The government project of asking an increase of 10,000 in the regular army will in consequence be probably abandoned in favor of a much more conservative method of finding troops to continue the warfare in the Philippines. As troops must be found by some means, and must be found urgently, it is quite possible that the secretary for war will give his approval to Senator Boren's expedient of creating an army exclusively for colonial services.

Cardinal Gibbons's impressive speech was delivered on the theme of Christ's mission of peace. His Eminence reviewed the European wars of the nineteenth century, including that of Great Britain against the Boers and all those of the United States, from that of independence to that with Spain.

"Is it not an outrage he said, to contemplate one nation forcing by the sword the laws, her government and political institutions in another nation in the interest of trade and commerce, as if in such case small and unimportant nations were of more value than human life? Is it not monstrous to see a strong power invading a weak one and seizing her territories on the hypocritical plea of rectifying her boundaries? This rectification of boundaries is a very old practice, and is a polite name for robbery on a large scale."

He quoted statistics on the size and costs of the armaments of Europe, and referred to the soldiers as "young men vegetating in idleness in time of peace and luxuriating in licence and dissipation in time of war."

"My God, he added, so guide our legislators and statesmen that they may never be betrayed into imitating European governments by the establishment of formidable standing armies. God forbid that we ourselves, flushed with recent victories, should ever become intoxicated with the wine of imperialism or militarism, but only we always follow the traditions of the fathers of the republic."

—Hitherto we have presented to the world a beautiful spectacle. Europeans accustomed at home to meet a soldier or gendarme at every street corner, on arriving in this country have been filled with surprise and admiration that a nation of so vast an extent, and with such an immense population, contains an army of only 25,000 men. They have been forcibly impressed with the fact that they can travel from Maine to California without meeting a single soldier. They see that every citizen of the United States is a soldier with uniform engaged in the active pursuits of life, and ready at a moment's notice to defend his country. They would feel that we are a strong nation because we cheerfully bow to the majesty of the law and are not confronted and intimidated by military strength. May this fair picture never be defaced!

His Eminence closed with a fervent prayer for universal peace.

It is stated that the purchases in the United States of horses and mules by the British government for military operations in South Africa, amount in value to \$26,600,000. Think of it! The richest nation of the world, buying guns, mounts, equipment and provisions anywhere and everywhere; a handful of poor farmers, mounted on their own ponies and denied all intercourse with the outside world: was there ever a war so unequal?



THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 5th 1901.

NAMES often come to mean very little when they become popular catchwords. The "patriot" is the man who supports an aggressive administrative policy which history will surely condemn as discreditable in every sense of the term, and the man who opposes such a policy is classed as a "traitor" and "enemy of his country." In a more general sense, those who oppose the measures and policy adopted by a particular government or dominant party, and who do not believe that good results can come from such measures and policy, are classed as "pessimists," and upon their obstinate heads are poured vials of wrath by all the "patriots" who are allied to the government and interested in its schemes. We have now been classed with the "pessimists" for many years, and have enjoyed all the discredit and disfavor which have been heaped upon them, and we may therefore be permitted to say a word in their defense, and to ask what the "optimists" are doing to merit our confidence. If the "pessimists" are bad, then the "optimists" ought to be good; but are they good? Is it right and honest to conceal the true state of the country and to deceive others into bad investments? Is it right to make a false propaganda abroad designed to encourage immigration, to bolster up commercial credit, and to cheat capitalists into unsafe investments? And is it right to deceive the people of the country into a belief that their affairs are going on smoothly and safely, when the very reverse is true? And who, then, is the true "patriot" — the "optimist" who puts a false face on the situation, or the "pessimist" who exposes all its ugliness? The truth is sometimes unpleasant and unpalatable, and even those who are not responsible for a difficult situation do not care to hear it. We understand and appreciate the feeling, but what are we to do? We may safely assume that no one wishes harm to the country. The prosperity of the country means prosperity for the individual as well, and self-interest therefore compels us all to cherish the one common desire that the country may be prosperous. We may differ on a score of subordinate issues and we may object to the methods and means which a dominant party may employ, but we are still in accord on the one common aspiration for the development and prosperity of the country. But when a situation is reached where commerce and industry are declining, where taxation has increased beyond the resources of the people, where distress and financial loss are weighing upon all classes, and where a ruling faction persists in continuing a policy full of danger to the country, what should we do? Shall we be "pessimists," denounce abuses and errors, and demand a return to a safer and better policy? or shall we

turn "optimists" and seek to conceal and aggravate the situation? In our opinion, the present situation is dangerous and hopeless, and there is nothing but disaster before us should the government persist in its present policy. We may be mistaken, but that does not alter facts nor compel silence. Discussions should bring out the truth, and it is a criminal blunder to seek to repress it.

IT WOULD seem that the scheme of the minister of finance for a metallic circulation, consists in accumulating a certain amount of gold in the treasury, and then issuing gold notes against that amount. This will be a strange kind of metallic circulation, but in view of the way it is operating in Rio do Janeiro on such subjects it is perhaps the best one can expect. A paper treasury note issued against gold on deposit should have the value of the gold, but unless it is made convertible on demand, and steps are taken to protect the gold deposits against encroaching creditors, the results are not likely to be much better than those now existing. The history of the gold notes of 1890 issued by the Banco Intercolonial will serve as a good object lesson, and the diversion of the bank deposits in gold and bonds to guarantee the issues of various banks should serve as a warning. When ministers of finance show themselves strong enough to scrupulously protect such deposits in difficult times, and not afraid to publish sworn statements of the condition of the treasury every month, then we may expect good results from a scheme which depends so largely upon public confidence for its success.

ACCORDING to a London telegram of the 28th ult., the *Daily News* credits the war office with a scheme designed to cultivate a military sentiment among the people. The design is to organize a "grupo de condecorados e ambulantes" who will go to all the villages and hamlets in the country to demonstrate the advantages of military life. Among the means to be employed will be in-glass lantern pictures showing copies of celebrated paintings of heroic scenes, heroic acts and presentations of medals. The reverse of all this, the grief of the widowed mothers, the sufferings of the wounded, the burial of the dead in trenches, the gruesome scenes in hospital and camp, the destruction of houses, the torturing of men and degradation of women — all this it is needless to say, will not be represented. We can hardly believe that the British government is seriously considering any such scheme! We are trying in its worst form; it is antithetic to the principles of Christianity, and inimical to every sentiment of humanity and civilization in human nature. The recent cruel scenes of infidelity throughout the world is nothing less than a lapse into barbarism. We do not believe that the best men of England will welcome any attempt to glorify war, even if the war office is meditating such a scheme as the one mentioned, nor do we believe that the practical elements of the British nation will long be deceived by any such theoretical method of popularizing war. The purpose of the twentieth century should be to advance what was begun in the nineteenth — the substitution of arbitration for war.

THE *Gazeta de Notícias* in its issue of last Thursday refers to the decrease in the importation of butter, pork, bacon, Indian corn, beans, tallow, candles, matches, gilt and wine. The *Gazeta* attributes the decrease not to a corresponding decrease in consumption, but to the competition of Brazilian products of the respective classes. Our contemporary inserts that there are figures to prove this, but unfortunately it fails to publish those figures. We should like to see them and, if we do, we shall be obliged to maintain our opinion that the decrease in the import trade is due, partly at least, to the decrease in the ability of the people to purchase. Why, for instance, should they not restrict their consumption of butter, which even in more prosperous times was considered by many persons an article of luxury, if they are no longer able to pay for such an article as *carne seca*? If the editor of the *Gazeta* will converse with the owners of creameries, he will discover, we think, that their business is not so prosperous as he imagines. The manager of the creamery at Ubatuba, for instance, complains bitterly of burdensome taxation, which, he says, is the principal obstacle to the growth of his business. For every kilo of butter that he ships to São Paulo, which is the best market, he has to pay a tax of 120 reis. The cans and tins shipped to him for packing his butter have to pay 50 reis per kilo. The quantity of butter imported last year at Rio de Janeiro from foreign countries was only 30,115 cases against 51,235 cases in 1899, the decrease being 21,120 cases, or about 1,200,000 lbs. That there has been some increase in the production of Brazilian butter we do not doubt, but not sufficient to compensate for the large decrease in the trade in foreign butter.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Ex-President Prudente de Moraes was in São Paulo (city) last week, where it is said he was treating for the organization of an opposition party and the founding of a newspaper.

—Telegrams from Rio Grande do Norte report that heavy rains have fallen in that state.

—It is said that the São Paulo physicians have succeeded in arranging means for founding a medical school in that city.

—During the first half of February the cattle sales at Tres Corações do Rio Verde, Minas Gerais, amounted to 6,933 head and realized the sum of 739,737\$.

—One of the telegrams received here states that Minister Bryan has announced his intention of settling in Rio Grande as soon as his term of office ends.

—A Pará telegram of the 1st inst. says that Gov. Montenegro has realized an income of \$10,000,000 per month in that date by the suppression of public employments, to an aggregate of \$100,000,000. *Muito bem!*

—A large number of planters, business and professional men of Middletown, Minas Gerais, have issued a manifesto against the existing abnormal situation. They declare openly against the republic.

—Some days ago at Porto Alegre Julio de Castilhos with his eloquence is said to have moved Minister Bryan to tears. Julio has caused many persons to shed tears, but not with his eloquence.

—A Pernambuco telegram of the 1st inst. says the deaths last month in that city included 38 from pulmonary consumption and 32 from small-pox. This indicates a severe epidemic of small-pox, of which we have heard nothing.

—Porto Alegre telegrams report that Minister Bryan has been visiting the colonies near that city and the towns of Santa Maria, São Gabriel, Bagé, Pelotas and Rio Grande, including Rio de Janeiro at the last named place yesterday.

—A conflict has occurred at Rio das Serras, between the people and the police detachment, which had revolted, in which shots were exchanged and several persons were wounded. A reinforcement has been sent after the mutineers.

—According to a Pará telegram of the 1st inst. the rubber dealers held a meeting the preceding evening, and it was stated that they had resolved to appeal to the courts against the arbitrary measures adopted by the state of Amazonas to restrict the shipment of rubber.

—Ceará telegrams of the 28th inform us that the rains have continued throughout the whole of that state. The reservoirs are full and the rivers are well filled. The fugitives are returning to the *serrão*, but are in need of seeds to enable them to resume planting. Souza says that the minister of finance should send them some revenue stamps to plant, as it is about the only thing he is able to think of in any emergency.

—An interesting comment on the action of the government in Ceará is afforded in a Paraíba telegram of the 28th ult., in which it is stated that the workmen (some victims) in the Olivedo reservoir and other public works have received no pay for two months. It will be remembered that congress voted 10,000,000\$ for the victims of drought, and that the government resolved to expend it principally through the medium of public works.

—Minas advises of a recent date are to the effect that the proprietors of the "Rótulo" fazenda, an English company, have initiated extensive pastures and plantations of cereals, forage grasses and cotton, and also stock-raising on a large scale. The property contains seven leagues of land, which has been divided into two sections, one for stock and the other for cultivation. The estate is under the management of Mr. George Street, a practical agriculturist.

—Telegrams from Porto Alegre of the 26th ult. state that a lunch was offered to Minister Bryan within the exposition grounds on that day, on which occasion he made a speech excusing the political personality of Dr. Julio de Castilhos, the dictator of Rio Grande do Sul. Whatever may be Mr. Bryan's personal opinions of Castilhos, it seems to us that he is making a mistake to glorify the man in public and while visiting an exposition in his official capacity. Julio de Castilhos may be all that 24-hour acquaintance entitled Minister Bryan to discover in him, but as he is cordially detested by many Brazilians and is a prospective firebrand in Brazilian political affairs, it would have been good policy to have used a little discretion.

RAILROAD NOTES

—On last Saturday the Leopoldina Co. took possession of the Carangola railway.

—The government has extended to 31st December 1902 the period for completing the first two kilometres of the Ubatuba a Coxim railway.

—The fiscal engineer is to be instructed to begin a minute inventory of the property of the Bahia and S. Francisco railway, which has been taken over by the government.

—There was trouble at the Central railway station on the evening of the 27th, when the officials assisted by a police *délégué*, attempted to enforce the puncturing of passenger tickets at the gate leading to the platforms. The consequence was that many passengers lost their trains, and there was no little complaint in regard to the matter. It is strange that officials will insist on doing things which they are not prepared to do, and which only cause annoyance and complaint.

SHIPPING NOTES

—If no new cases of pest appear, it is stated that the port will be declared clean on Saturday next.

—The cruiser "Benjamin Constant" is to sail for the United States on the 21st inst. on a voyage of instruction. She has recently been undergoing repairs.

—A Washington telegram says that Rear-Admiral Evans ("Fighting Bill") will substitute Rear-Admiral Selby in command of the South Atlantic squadron.

—A telegram from Santos on the 1st inst. announces the arrival there of the ironclad "Dodiôro" and the torpedo cruiser "Tymbrá." The "Aquinah" is presumably still at Angra dos Reis.

—The *Lampião* & *Halt* liner "Elevine" left Rio on the 2nd inst. with the following passengers for New York, Birabund, Pernambuco and Bahia: Mrs. Lilian A. Hunter, Mrs. J. Leigh, Rev. W. Thurston, wife and child, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Prior, Mrs. Ella Schultz, Mr. C. A. P. Turnley, Mr. Gustavo V. Kelsch and 25 third-class.

LOCAL NOTES

—The *Jornal do Comércio* of the 28th ult. contained a severe criticism of the police department.

—The Bolivian government has appointed Sr. C. Phillips as minister at Rio de Janeiro in place of Sr. Sámano Vega, recalled.

—The *Páis* says that the proportion of illiterates to the whole population is probably 40 %, or 50 %, greater than it was in 1890.

—The German minister at this capital, Count de Arcos Valdés, had a special audience with the president on Friday last and presented his letter of recall.

—The bubonic pest is again increasing in Bambuí. It seems incredible that the anthroponic lice have not been able to bring the disease under control.

—The Brazilian consul at Oporto has been instructed by the government to withdraw from that city. It is said that he had requested an exchange to some other post.

—There is much opposition to the new regulations or superior instruction recently issued by the minister of interior. The regulations are considered unconstitutional.

—It is announced that the duties to be paid on import disputes initiated this month will be 25 per cent in gold and 725,527 in currency on each 100\$ of schedule duty.

—The director of the sanitary service in São Paulo is having 40,000 copies printed at the *Diário Oficial* of a pamphlet entitled "*O mosquito como agente da febre amarela*."

—It is announced that the war department intends constructing a military road in Paraná and Mato Grosso. Would it not be well to wait until the financial situation of the country improves?

—The continual illness of the editor is rendering it difficult to keep *The News* to its usual standard. We trust our friends will remember us when they happen to have items of news of general interest.

—A police report accuses two naval officers of causing disturbances on Saturday night, at the Cefé Amazonas. The report adds that at the same time there were soldiers and sailors in a threatening attitude on Largo do Rio.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 28th ult. says that two cases of bubonic pest have been discovered in the centre of the city, which were immediately removed to the floating lazaretto. Three men from the "Farsin," arriving from Santos, had also been sent to the lazaretto with yellow fever.

—We publish elsewhere the new telegram rates of the Western Telegraph Co. which show a reduction on the old rates. The Company has now completed its new cables along this coast and from St. Vincent to Muleira and thence to Portharcourt, and is in a position to meet any demands.

—As we are going to press we hear that Mr. Robert Vance, superintendent of the Empresa de S. L. e Navegação and surveyor for Lloyds Agency, had been tyrannously assaulted and stabbed, perhaps fatally, by a coal laborer named Heringueno Pereira Lapi, whom he had dismissed some days before. The assassin was placed under arrest.

—The "heat wave" as it is called in the United States, which passed over this city on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday last, caused no slight inconvenience. "We have had so much rain and cool weather, that a sudden rise in temperature now seems to be too much for us. A thunder-storm came up Saturday night and the rain lasted all day Sunday.

—After a very brief connection with the *Imprensa*, Dr. Fausto Carlos has had a misunderstanding with the management of that paper and has severed his connection with it. According to the statement published by the manager he abused the confidence reposed in him by publishing an article a few days since which was highly prejudicial to the paper which had opened its columns to him.

—We deeply regret to note the death on the 26th ult. of Mr. William Rumsey, who for nearly 35 years was in the employ of Messrs. Phipps Brothers & Co. of this city, but has been in the employ of Messrs. King Pereira & Co. since the former house closed its business here. Mr. Rumsey was well known to the older generation of Rio business men, who will be deeply grieved to hear of his death. He had completed his 70th year. His funeral occurred at the Gambôa cemetery on the 27th ult. *

— It would seem that the anti-clerical agitation in Spain has spread into Portugal, demonstrations against a Catholic paper and the religious orders having taken place in Oporto. The Brazilian consul there, Sr. Nogueira Valle da Gama, has become involved in this difficulty because he first objected to his daughter marrying one of the editors of a religious paper and then refused to permit her to enter a convent. A manifestation of sympathy was made in front of his residence by students and working people, when the clerics organized a counter-demonstration which ended in a street fight.

— We understand that the Treasurer of the Strangers' Hospital is about to issue collector's cards for that institution, with which its more energetic friends can obtain new donations and subscriptions. We regret to hear that the hospital is practically empty, although at such a time there must be more or less sickness. In our opinion, the fees charged are too high and the restrictions on admission too severe, but this brings up an old dispute which we prefer to leave to time and experience. Our contention has been that a full hospital on small fees will pay better than a few patients on high fees. Besides that, the hospital will then be fulfilling its mission.

— An important theft occurred at Taubaté, presumably, on the 1st inst., the Conde do Pluhal losing 297,000 reis through the loss of a bag entrusted to the care of a confidential servant. He was bringing the money to this city and on changing from the narrow to the broad gauge line at Taubaté the servant disappeared with the bag and money. The Conde do Pluhal, who is an important São Paulo planter, did not discover the disappearance of his servant until the train reached Cruzelos, which indicates no small amount of carelessness on his part. Steps were at once taken to capture the thief, when it was found that he had been arrested in Taubaté with the bag in his possession. It is said that he had telegraphed to his master of his arrest. Subsequent advi-*ce* state that the recaptured bag is not the right one, and that the money is still missing.

— The following story, which we take from the *B. A. Herald* of the 16th ult., has been circulating in Buenos Aires. We do not know whether it is true or not, but we are inclined to doubt it. The *Herald's* story is as follows: — President Campos Salles on Thursday went into Rio from Petrópolis. On his return a poorly dressed man approached him and all present thought he was going to make an attempt upon the president's life. The people and police surrounded the president to protect him and the man was arrested. He had merely been going to ask alms. He was brought before the president and said his release and gave him 50,000 reis. The incident was greatly commented.

— There were only five cases of bubonic pest reported during the past month, of which four died and one is under treatment in the Paula Cândido hospital. The statistical return of the epidemic, according the public health officials, are as follows.

	Cases	Cases	Deaths	Deaths
sent to	in	in	in	in
hospital	domestic	hospital	domestic	domestic
April (1901).....	7	0	2	0
May.....	50	11	12	11
June.....	136	18	55	18
July.....	112	39	47	30
August.....	72	20	30	18
September.....	27	4	15	4
October.....	29	4	15	4
November.....	20	6	15	6
December.....	22	2	10	2
Jan'y (1901).....	11	3	5	3
February.....	5	0	4	0
	491	98	210	98

It will be seen that of cases occurring in domestic, the public health officials are cognizant only of those dying, and some of these must be considered doubtful cases.

BUSINESS NOTES

— A strike is now on at the Carioca Mills, and the factory has been temporarily closed.

— The execution of the consular invoice regulations is exciting much complaint.

— Beef cattle have been selling at from \$5 to \$8 per arroba (32 lbs.) in Passos and Santa Rita de Cascia in the state of Minas Geraes.

— The *Bulletin of the Bureau of American Republics* says that Minister Martínez does not approve of stopping speculation by special laws.

— It is reported that two of the principal streets of Curitiba, Paraná, (Quinze de Novembro and Liberdade) are to be lighted by electricity.

— A Porto Alegre telegram of the 27th ult. says the American minister has ordered a phaeton of Rio Grande manufacture, similar to one on exhibition there.

— In the Cooperative Militar there has been discovered a shortage, which is attributed to the book-keeper. The police authorities are investigating the matter.

— Porto Alegre telegram of the 27th ult. report the detection of a fraud on the treasury in the use of counterfeit consumption stamps by Srs. Pedro Bits and Casa Grande & Cia., manufacturers of mineral waters.

— President Campos Salles' latest stratagem for protracting the reciprocity negotiations is a six months' leave of absence to Minister Asia Brazil. Commissioner Kasson has still to learn how to make jugged here.

— A telegram of the 3rd inst. says that the failure of several important firms in Pará is expected.

— The creditors of Messrs. J. H. Lowides & Co. have conceded the moratorium of one year asked for by that firm and have appointed Messrs. Whyte & Co. and Messrs. Belmiro Rodrigues & C. to fiscalise accounts.

— The government requires business men to use revenue stamps in their transactions; but at Pernambuco it has carelessly failed to furnish the necessary stamps, and this is said to be interfering seriously with business in that city.

— Reports are current that the government is planning to reopen the Ypanema iron works, on which so much money has been squandered. The new plan is to make use of the water power of the Rio Tietê for running the establishment.

— It is announced that a process has been discovered for rendering glass indestructible. It is stated that a specimen was subjected to a temperature of 250° Fahr. and remained intact. But how about subjecting it to the average *capri* and kitchen girl? Will it break?

— It is worthy of note that the municipal officials are increasing charges for licenses and imposing other charges at their own sweet pleasure. It is a pity there are no Brazilian patriotic enough to contest their impositions in the courts, instead of submitting to them.

— In the district of Pouiba, Minas Geraes, the tobacco crop is unusually large this year and the quality of the article is said to be excellent. Unfortunately prices have declined and rope tobacco, which formerly sold at from 25 to 35 per metre, is now quoted at 500 reis without buyers.

— The glass factory of Prado, Jordão & Co. at Agra Bravas, S. Paulo, has been closed on account of the inability of the proprietors and operatives to agree in regard to pay. The operatives, who are French, have telegraphed to the French minister of commerce asking for repatriation.

— The Brazilian consul at Oporto, Sr. Calmon Nogueira da Valle da Gama, who has been involved in recent troubles in that city, has been transferred to the Trieste consulat.

— The difficulty, as our readers are aware, was in connection with the anti-clerical demonstrations in Oporto.

— It is announced that the states of S. Paulo, Minas Geraes and Rio Grande do Sul will be represented at the Buffalo exposition. The mineral exhibit from Minas Geraes promises to be most interesting. Steps have also been taken in Pernambuco to arrange an exhibit from that state.

FINANCIAL NOTES

— The minister of finance seems to have removed his residence to Petrópolis.

— Smalwyk suggests the creation of a new cabinet department to be called the "Ministerio das Estampillas." He says the business has become so extensive that it demands separate and special supervision.

— The new state government of Pará claims, according to a telegram of the 1st inst., to have effected economies aggregating 474,000 reis gold by reductions in personnel, and about 800,000 reis in supplies. This is the right kind of economy, and we hope it will prove real.

— The following returns of customs receipts for the month of February have been made public:

1901 1900

Rio de Janeiro..... 3,965,700 \$933 3,300,622 \$814 Pernambuco..... 1,114,239 \$435 1,193,585 \$555

— The state of Amazonas is said to have obtained a loan of £1,000,000 and that of Rio de Janeiro one of £1,000,000. The rate of interest on the latter is reported to be 5 1/2%, the price of issue not being stated. The respective credit is said to have been signed last Saturday. A subsequent statement says the Rio loan is for £1,000,000 and that the £100,000 mentioned is in advance on it.

— According to the prefect the municipal debt of the city of Rio de Janeiro is as follows:

Foreign..... \$832,500 Internal, funded..... 31,870,000 \$760

 " floating..... 7,626,000 \$400

The floating debt includes the sum of 2,310,536, amount of arrears of pay due to municipal employees. The foregoing figures, however, are incomplete and the prefect says that full returns will show a larger debt.

— The semi-official organ, *A Notícia*, says that it is possible that congress will initiate metallic circulation on a small scale at its next session. There will be some fine little items in the coining, which of course must not be overlooked. If they do not turn out better than the last job for coining nickel, however, the chances are that we shall not see any silver in circulation for some years yet. Later comment, however, shows that the idea is to "coin" paper notes. We thought so!

— The following is a statement of the receipts of the Rio de Janeiro custom-house and general revenue office for the month of February in the last 6 years:

Revenue

Custom-house, office.

1896..... 10,669,711 \$ 1,879,661 8,679,414 \$ 2,131,159 6,933,372 \$ 2,263,818 7,559,790 \$ 1,512,805

1897..... 3,100,623 \$ 1,086,103 3,965,701 \$ 1,674,750

1898..... 18,000,000 \$ 3,000,000 18,000,000 \$ 3,000,000 18,000,000 \$ 3,000,000 18,000,000 \$ 3,000,000

1899..... 18,000,000 \$ 3,000,000 18,000,000 \$ 3,000,000 18,000,000 \$ 3,000,000 18,000,000 \$ 3,000,000

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1948..... 18,000,000 \$ 3,000,000 18,000,000 \$ 3,000,000 18,000,000 \$ 3,000,000 18,000,000 \$ 3,000,000

1949..... 18,000,00

RUM.—Entries continue regular. Prices are improving as shown in the following table:

Pernambuco and Maceio.	115 Seec—12000
Braz. and Paraty.	105 Seec—110 000
Campos.	105 000—110 000
Angra and Paraty.	115 000—125 000
Paraty.	110 000—115 000
Alcohol of 36 to 38 deg.	120 000—150 000
ditto	40 deg.

Alcohol of 36 to 38 deg. 120 000—150 000
ditto 40 deg. 150 000—200 000

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

FEBRUARY 26.
BALTIMORE.—Amer. bk. Am. 665 tons; Vaughan; 44 ds; sumitted to Levering & Co.

FEB. 27.
FERNANDINA.—Br. bk. Alkaline; 65 tons; Le Blanc; 59 ds; lumber to order.

FREIGHTS.
NEW YORK.—50 cents and 5 1/2% primum per bag of coffee.

NEW ORLEANS.—75 cents and 5 1/2% primum per bag of coffee.

ANTWERP, BREMEN, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, LIVERPOOL, COPENHAGEN.—35 shillings and 5 1/2% primum per ton of 1000 kilos.

GENOA.—40 francs and 10 1/2% primum per ton of 1000 kilos.

BORDEAUX.—40 francs and 10 1/2% primum per ton of 1000 kilos.

NAVARRE.—50 francs and 10 1/2% primum per ton of 1000 kilos.

TRIESTE.—45 shillings and 5 1/2% primum per ton of 1000 kilos.

FLiM.—45 shillings and 5 1/2% primum per ton of 1000 kilos.

LONDON.—30 shillings and 5 1/2% primum per ton of 1000 kilos.

SCOTLAND.—30 shillings and 5 1/2% primum per ton of 1000 kilos.

CAYE TOWN.—50 shillings and 2 1/2% primum per ton.

P. ELIZABETH.—50 shillings and 2 1/2% primum per ton.

PORT NATAL.—57 shillings, 6d, and 2 1/2% primum per ton.

EAST LONDON.—57 shillings, 6d, and 2 1/2% primum per ton.

DELAGOA BAY.—Per ton.

MONTEVIDEO.—\$200 per ton of 60 kilos.

MONTEVIEJO.—\$200 per ton of 60 kilos, and 6000 B. AIRRS.

EXCHANGES.

ANTWERP.—Germ. str. Cobden. 1.20 bags of coffee

RIVER PLATE.—Br. str. Algodona. 1.20 do do

GENOA.—It. str. Sarone. 1.20 do do

HAMBURG.—Germ. str. Justin. 1.20 do do

MARSELLS.—Fr. str. L. Andre. 875 do do

NEW YORK.—Am. str. S. S. 1.20 do do

SOUTHPORT.—Brit. str. Thame. 1.10 do do

TALCAHUANO.—Ital. str. Liguria. 50 do do

TRIESTE.—Aus. str. S. Agata. 250 do do

VATYARABO.—Ital. str. Liguria. 50 do do

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

NAME	FROM	CONSIGNMENT TO
Feb.		
25 Atlantique	Bordeaux 16 ds.	S. Montonx
25 Hevelius	New York 19 ds.	N. Megaw & Co.
25 Rhenania	Hamburg 45 ds.	N. Megaw & Co.
25 S. Paulo	Le Havre 45 ds.	N. Martim
26 Breda	River Plate 4 ds.	none
27 Aegea	Trieste 4 ds.	Ronbauer & Co.
27 Wevera	Cardiff 25 ds.	Ronbauer & Co.
27 S. Paulo	Liverpool 10 ds.	N. Megaw & Co.
28 Saltillo	Valparaiso 10 ds.	H. B. Bimbelita
28 Orellana	River Plate 5 ds.	Wilson Sons & Co.
28 Savon	River Plate 5 ds.	H. Campos
Mar.		
1 India	Santos 20 hs.	H. Johnston & Co.
1 Horrox	Liverpool 27 ds.	N. Megaw & Co.
2 S. Paulo	Hamburg 27 ds.	H. Johnston & Co.
2 Alsace	Marseilles 20 ds.	O. Antunes & Co.
2 Rio	River Plate 25 ds.	O. Antunes & Co.
3 Cisova	Rio de Janeiro 25 ds.	N. Megaw & Co.
3 Liedland	Bremen 31 ds.	H. Stoltz & Co.
3 Hamstead	Rosario 5 ds.	Rio Flour Mills.

Departures of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CARGO
Feb.			
25 Gethle	London ¹	Sundries, in transit.	
25 Columbia	Santos	do	
25 E. L. L.	Mobile	do	
26 E. L. L.	Genoa	do	
26 Atlantic	River Plate	do	
26 Jimo	do	do	
26 E. L. L.	Montevideo	do	
27 E. L. L.	Montevideo	do	
27 Glorioso	New Orleans	Sundries, coffee.	
28 Orellana	Liverpool ¹	Sundries.	
28 Savoia	Genoa ¹	do	
28 L. J. S.	Valparaiso ¹	do	
28 Rhenania	Santos ¹	do	
Mar.			
1 Agilia	do	do	
2 Hevelius	New York ¹	Sundries.	
2 India	Hamburg ¹	do	
2 Alsace	River Plate	do	
3 Ragna	Rosario	Balast.	

*Calling at intermediate ports.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, March 3rd, 1901.

NAME	FROM	CONSIGNMENT
Americana	665	Feb. 26 Baltimore.
British		
bk. M. Claessen.	152 Jan. 22 Gaspe.	P. S. Nicoll C.
bk. John Roberts.	157 Feb. 24 do	L. A. Mag.
bk. Aurtiga.	80 Feb. 25 Penicuol.	do
bk. B. G. H.	166 Feb. 25 Bremen.	To order.
bk. Gazelle.	969 Feb. 25 Savannah.	To order.
sc. Glenross.	457 Feb. 25 Rosario.	To order.
bk. Alkaline.	626 Feb. 27 Fer. andina.	To order.
Argentine		
bk. M. B. Tower.	593 Sept. 1 Rosario.	To order.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Baltimore. Baltimore. Cardiff. 8 Oct.

Eagle Wing. Philadelphia. 1

Frank. Cardiff. 1

Gold Tidings. Baltimore. 1

Good News. Baltimore. 1

Justin H. Ingerson. New York. 1

Josephine.	Baltimore	18 Dec.
Loverina.	Savannah	
Maria Blanquer.	Caracas	
Alma.	Liverpool	
Prince Regent.	Glasgow	
Primer Louth.	Liverpool	

PERNAMBUCO.

From the February Freight Report and Shipping List of Mr. Arthur B. Dallas, we extract the following notes:

Sugar.—Receipts for January exceed those of the same month last year by 49,45 bags. This increase is considerably influenced by the fact that comparatively few planters are clearing their sugars as with the result that it is more profitable to make macasvados for export.

A large business has been done for the United States, and Brazil has increased without however causing any advance in quotations for the better grades of whites and macasvados. Only small shipments have been made to Liverpool. The young canes continue to be good prices, and the best are much more advanced than is usually the case in this season. Rain is however wanted, but from recent indications no long period will elapse before it falls.

The following sales were effected via: Goianina 47,000 kilos, 10 1/2% loss in weight, without a vessel. Parahyba 75,500 kilos is kil a fab. 50% loss and 12 1/2% loss in weight, basis of freight 20/- per ton. Since the excess has advanced and sellers will have to accept lower prices.

Arrivals of foreign vessels.

DATE.

TRINIDAD

COLOMBIA

PERU

ECUADOR

PARAGUAY

URUGUAY

BAHIA

CHILE

PERU

ECUADOR

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.



MAGNESIA

Sold Throughout the World.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING

OF EVERY KIND AND DESCRIPTION AT
No. 79, Sete de Setembro
1st floor.

TWO GAS ENGINES

One of 2 horse-power and the other of 6 horse-power both used, and both of the Korting system, will be sold cheap for cash.

Inquire at this office.

ANTIGA CASA ALVES NOGUEIRA

Complete and varied assortment of Conserve, Wines and Ratafias. Specialty in English Goods.

WHISKY of different marks.

MORTON'S HAMS, and Crosse and Blackwell's Preserves,

(Imported direct).

Frigerific Goods received by the Royal Mail Steamers.

LIPTON'S TEAS. CHEESES, &c.

VICTORIA STORES

46, RUA DO OUVIDOR

Ayres A. de Souza.

Hotels.

Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRACA JOSE' D'ALENCAR No. 1

(On the corner)

Telephone No. 498

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Mr. J. P. Freitas, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has opened a new hotel at No. 120 Rua do Riachuelo in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose.

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Rio de Janeiro, 1st March 1901.

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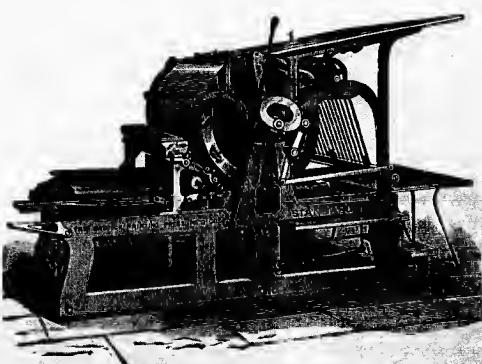
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Under contracts with the British and Brazilian
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TABLE OF DEPARTURES

1901

Date	Steamer	Destination
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" 8	Magdalena	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
" 18	Danne	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.

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